

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 21 Apr 11 1953

NO OF PAGES 3

NO. OF ENCLS.

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

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SEM Matzen

1. SES Matzen has 96 producing wells, five of which are presently under repair. Five of the producing wells have to be pumped. Eleven additional wells are no longer producing but it may be possible to reactivate them with new perforations. All the active wells are producing steadily. The oil horizons are found at a depth of between 1650 and 1700 meters. SES Matzen has almost reached its maximum production capacity and only a few drillings are planned.

SEE Bockflies

2. It became evident after the Bockfliess field was separated from SEB Matzen that the field was not as good as was believed. Since many of the Bockfliess wells had been connected with Matzen wells by a pipe system, the pressures of the various producing wells merge into a mean pressure in the pipeline and it is impossible to state accurately how much a single well produces. The Soviets have been too thrifty to construct a separate pipeline from every well to a tank. As a result they have not only reduced the production of weak wells but have also made it impossible to calculate the production of each well, and thus of the Bockfliess field as a whole. It was also discovered that the oil field itself has more water infiltration (more than 20 percent) than was originally estimated.
3. SEB Bockfliess has 61 producing wells, four of which have to be pumped. Most of the wells rarely have to be treated. Four new wells have been brought into production since 1 January 1953, although a total of 15 new ones should have been ready. Eight drillings reached water horizons and had to be given up. Three drillings are still negative. The oil horizons are found between 1600 and 1700 meters. The geological structure is the same as that at SEB Matzen.
4. According to the quarterly production goal, three more producing wells are to be brought in. Even though drilling on these three wells has not begun, SEB Bockfliess was ordered to produce 120 tons more crude oil per day beginning 1 March 1953. According to the 1953 yearly plan, Bockfliess is scheduled to be expanded by 62 new producing wells.

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Approved For Release 2009/02/19 : CIA-RDP80-00810A001000330004-0

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SEB Aderklaa

5. SEB Aderklaa has approximately 32 to 34 producing wells, none of which have to be permanently pumped. However, as all wells are eruptive and the oil pressure is low, it often happens that the perforation becomes partly blocked by sand. As a result, mobile pumps are brought into use and production is continued for a few days with the use of the pumps until such time as the blocked pipes are clean. There are no wells producing with the use of gas lifts. The oil horizons are about 1700 meters below the surface and there are comparatively thick layers of tuffaceous limestone. The crude oil found in these horizons is mixed with a high percentage of bitumen and paraffin, thereby raising the viscosity of the oil. When the oil is produced it cools off while being brought up through the tubes, and as a result, the paraffin and bitumen settle as a growing layer on the walls of the tubes. About every four months the tubes have to be taken out and cleaned since the diameter of the tubes is so reduced in size that production becomes uneconomical.
6. The horizons are not rich in crude oil, which means that the oil is not under great pressure. Centuries ago the oil wandered from other layers into these streaks of porous minerals where the oil could easily expand. It therefore often happens that the well is eruptive only when first drilled and soon must be pumped, or produced with a gas lift, thereby increasing the cost of production. Furthermore, part of the stone structure of the producing horizons, after being partly emptied of oil, often collapse and new perforations must be made. The production and geological conditions described above result in a constant change in the monthly production figures of SEB Aderklaa which vary up to 25 percent of the total average output.
7. The geological structure of this field is almost identical with the structure of the SEB Muehlberg field. SEB Aderklaa is still growing and attempts are being made to follow the field toward Kagran and toward the Fischamend-Klein-Neusiedl-Enzersdorf area.

SEB Muehlberg

8. SEB Muehlberg has 55 producing wells, most of which are pumped, with horizons between 1100 and 1600 meters. The wells have to be perforated almost every year. The monthly production figure varies, at times up to 25 percent of the average output.

SEB Neusiedl

9. SEB Neusiedl includes the former DEA I, DEA II and ITAG wells and two independent wells, one called Maustrenker Sonde and the other Hohenrappersdorfer Sonde.
10. There are 192 producing wells under SEB Neusiedl, most of which must be pumped. Most of the producing wells, which were drilled before and during the war are constantly in need of repair. It is alleged that, up to November 1952, the field was producing 400 tons of crude oil per day. The production then dropped to 380 tons in December 1952 and has presently dropped to 350 tons per day. It is claimed that the SMV will be able to maintain this production figure for about six months. The oil horizons reach a depth of between 900 and 1200 meters. No new drillings are anticipated and the general outlook for the future is a constant reduction of production and exhaustion of the oil producing horizons.

Zistersdorf Oil Fields - Rehocl A.G., EPG, Van Sickle

11. HAG, EPG and Van Sickle are not controlled by the SMV although the Soviets

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do own 50 percent of EPG's stock. However, all three firms have an agreement whereby they sell all their products to the SMV. These three firms are capable of producing mere oil but, since the SMV pays less per ton than the prevailing world market, production has been reduced to a minimum. All producing wells are pumped. The depth of the horizons is between 850 and 1100 meters. No new drillings are anticipated.

Kagran Testing Area

12. The area in the vicinity of Kagran is of the same geological structure as the Aderklaa oil field. Scientific research conducted by the Seismographic Section, the Section for Flachbohrungen (counterflush drilling) and the Section for Strukturböhrungen (geological structure drillings) is not yet completed but it has revealed that the Aderklaa oil field could theoretically expand to Kagran and from there along the so-called Thermen (sic) line to the Leithagebirge. Two drill rigs have been erected and drillings have gone down from 2200-2400 meters. However, no oil was found - only gas horizons. The drillings have been perforated but without result.

Klein-Neusiedl Testing Area

13. There are five deep-drilling rigs working in the Klein-Neusiedl area. The drilling office is set up at a barrack in Enzersdorf and it is under the supervision of Aderklaa, Bohrbetrieb II. It is alleged that several holes have been drilled but no oil has been found as yet.² Eight wells were readied for the production of gas and turned over to the firm Erdgas³ which has not yet made use of the wells.

Parndorf and Mannersdorf Testing Areas

14. It is believed that no deep drillings have been made yet at either Parndorf or Mannersdorf.⁴

Angern Testing Area

15. There have been three drillings in the Angern testing area.

Testing Area between Wolkersdorf and Eibesbrunn

16. There have been two drillings in the Wolkersdorf and Eibesbrunn testing areas.

² [] Comment: [] reported that geological research had proven that there is oil in the Kagran area. There had been drillings but no effective means of production had been developed.

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² [] Comment: It is rumored that the SMV will give up the test area of Klein-Neusiedl completely.

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³ [] Comment: Possibly Wiener Erdgas G.m.b.H., Landstr.-Hauptstr. 97, Vienna III.

⁴ [] Comment: [] two rigs had yielded oil in the vicinity of Mannersdorf and Neusiedl am See.

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